



MEDICINES.

JOHN MONCRIEFF Apothecary, Bridge Street, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the Public, That he has lately received a fresh assortment of **MEDICINES**, which, from the reduction in price, as well as in the charges of freight and insurance, he is enabled to sell at lower prices. The rates of these and of his other Drugs are reduced occasionally according to the London market.

The importance of genuine and good Medicines to the health of mankind, has always induced him to keep the best and freshest assortment for sale; and being also persuaded, that this hath contributed to procure him the countenance of the public, they may be assured, that his attention will be invariably directed to the same object.

A considerable quantity of **RED PERUVIAN BARK** on hand, which not only appears by experiment to possess a singularly large proportion of active qualities, unchanged by fire, and other means of preparation; but by repeated trials in the London Hospitals, and by the testimony of the first practitioners in England, has succeeded in various fevers, and other diseases which had long resisted the Bark commonly in use.

[See Dr DUNCAN's account of Dr SAMBROOK's Pamphlet on the RED BARK, Vol. VII. p. 167. of the Medical Commentaries, just published.]

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted at Martinmas next. None who are under sixteen years of age need apply.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members are requested to meet, at Fortune's, upon Saturday the 12th current, at four o'clock, they are to fix at that meeting every thing relative to the October Hunt.

THE EARL OF GLENCAIRN in the Chair.
WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

STOLEN OF STRAYED, from Kames, 9 miles from Edinburgh, on the Lanark Road, on the night betwixt Friday and Saturday last,

A White and Brown Spaniel, pretty rough, with ragged rough ears, and a fox tail. He had a collar inscribed, **HON. MA ESKINE OF MAR.** Whoever will bring this Dog to Mr Erskine, at Kames, or to his House in Edinburgh, shall be handsomely rewarded: and whoever shall detain him, as he is a dog of value, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceased **ALEXANDER PORTERFIELD** of Fulwood are requested, by themselves or their doors, to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday next, the 3d of July, at twelve o'clock.

NOTICE.

THAT upon the second Tuesday of August next, **JOHN JOHNSTON** merchant in Greenock, factor nominated by James Gemmill, Robert Corrie, John Laird, and Francis Gordon, trustees for the Creditors of **WILLIAM KIPPEN and COMPANY**, proposes to divide the funds in his hands among the creditors; certifying to them, that unless their claims are proved and lodged with him betwixt and the said time, they will be cut off from any share in the dividend.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims against the Representatives of the late **MR DAVID WRIGHT** merchant in Edinburgh, will please apply to John Macnab writer in Edinburgh. And all persons who were indebted to Mr Wright, are desired to pay to the said John Macnab, without delay.

Not to be repeated.

TRINITY MAINS

TO LET for a few Years.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and Two small PARKS, to be entered to against the first of July.

The situation of the place is remarkably pleasant, and well adapted for habitation, situated on the banks of the Forth, one mile west of Leith, and about the same distance from Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply to John Neill and Son, Edinburgh.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public view and sale, within the Customhouse of Port-Glasgow, on Monday the 14th of July inst. at the hour of twelve noon,

415 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy, and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladles and Ramrods; two Colours, four-pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and even Pistols.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 2d July, 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON SATURDAY the 19th of July instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White, vintner on the Shore of Leith,

The swift-sailing Cutter called the **MARY AND ELISABETH** of Falkland, of the burden of 145 tons; with all her tackle, apparel, furniture, and ballast, and a fine large Boat, lately condemned, as forfeited, in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

This vessel is a remarkable fast sailer, and will answer extremely well for the fruit or fish trade, or any other employment requiring dispatch.

Her inventory and materials, with the conditions of sale, may be seen, by applying to Mr James Hamilton shore-master of Leith, betwixt and the day of sale.

FOR LONDON,

THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON MASTER,

IS taking in goods at the birth in Leith Harbour, and will sail on Wednesday the 16th July, wind and weather serving. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Cross, or in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, betwixt and the day of sale.

For JAMAICA,

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Duncanson and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Douglass merchant in Port-Glasgow. Glasgow, 28th May 1783.

Edinburgh, 1st July 1783.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MACKAY, Com-

mander of his Majesty's Forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice, That he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract, **BREAD** for the 21st Regiment, (or R. N. British Fusiliers), now lying in Edinburgh Castle.

The Bread is to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken by means of an eight fluting cloth. Each Soldier's allowance of this Bread for four days, is a well baked loaf, weighing six pounds.

The proposals to be sealed, and addressed to John Melville, Esq; Secretary to Lieut. General Mackay, on or before Saturday the 5th instant.

Not to be repeated.

A SCHOOLMASTER for the Parish of Cran-

ston is Wanted, to begin to teach at Martinmas next, or betwixt the first October preceding and that time. The value of the School has been known to produce 40 l. Sterling per annum, including salary and perquisites; and he will be examined by two neighbouring ministers. Teaching English, Writing, and Arithmetic, are absolutely required; and if he can teach Latin and Practical Mathematics, so much the better.—It is expected that those who apply, will produce a certificate of their moral character.

Persons intending to apply for said school, will wait upon Sir John Dalrymple, the patron of the parish, betwixt and the 1st of October next.

A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION,

In the County of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD, All and Whole the Superiority of the Five Pound Land of **WINDIEHILLS**, lying in the united parishes of Clovenstone and Dalgarro, and herith of Dumfries. This Superiority has annexed to it a fee-duty of 5 l. 10 s. Sterling yearly, payable by the vassal. The old extent is inrolled by a return prior to the 1681; and a charter of the lands under the Great Seal was expedite sometime ago, upon which no infestment has yet been taken. This charter will be conveyed to the purchaser; so that he may be immediately infest.

Any person inclining to purchase the above superiority may apply to George Muir writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

DEBATE in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, June 24. on COTTON AND LINEN MANUFACTURE.

THE House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to take the state of the Cotton and Linen Manufactures of Great Britain into consideration, Sir **Harry Houghton** took his seat at the table.

Mr Stanley then, in a speech of some length, opened the subject, and urged the great necessity of allowing drawbacks on soap and starch, brimstone and vitriol, pot, pearl, wood, weed, and Barilla-ashes, consumed in preparing the raw materials of flax and cotton for manufacture. Mr Stanley painted, in striking colours, the great importance to the state that the cotton and linen manufactures had of late years proved, by considerably assisting the commerce of the kingdom, and consequently becoming a most valuable source of revenue to Government. He then proceeded to shew, that in consequence of the rivalry of foreigners, of the manufacturers in Holland, Germany, France, and Switzerland, we were in great danger of losing them. In order to illustrate this, Mr Stanley stated, that the conclusion of the war had introduced a new system of commerce, and that it had deprived us of our exclusive trade.

Add to this, he mentioned other hardships which Great Britain had to struggle with as a manufacturing country, peculiar to itself, and from which even the sister kingdom of Ireland, in pursuance of strong natural advantages, and a wise system of policy adopted by her Parliament, had freed herself. Among these he described the heavy taxes, the high price of labour, and the duties paid on the various articles consumed in preparing the raw materials of flax and cotton for manufacture. This last particular he stated to be a hardship unknown to exist in any other country, and urged the example of Ireland in having taken off all such duties. He urged also the exemption that Great Britain allowed in respect to the woollen manufacture, and argued upon the comparison of that with the cotton and linen manufactures, stating that the great increase of the latter was a circumstance which rendered it almost equally well entitled to the favour and encouragement of the Legislature with the woollen manufacture. He declared, he addressed himself to the Lords of the Treasury, as private members of Parliament, rather than as persons whose official situation might make them partially tenacious of the public revenue. He advised them to recollect, that if, by giving up a small modicum of revenue, for the encouragement of a thriving branch of manufacture, they increased and extended that manufacture, they in fact increased the revenue, and that in the wisest manner possible, by increasing and rewarding the industry of the people. He asserted, that articles produced from the raw materials of flax being extremely various and multiplied, gave employment to eight hundred thousand of his Majesty's subjects, and he begged the importance of that fact might have its due consideration with the Lords of the Treasury. He reminded them of the spirit of emigration that at present prevailed, and warned them of the fatal consequences of driving great numbers of our manufacturers from home to seek a livelihood in other nations, where the taxes are lighter, and the encouragement to commerce greater. He mentioned, that the advantages this country had hitherto possessed over every other were now diminished, that even those engines of manufacture, which the ingenuity of Britons had contrived, and their art brought to perfection, for the purpose of saving labour and time; and which had for some years given us such decided advantage over every foreign competitor, were now known to our rivals in manufacture abroad, and were erected in Holland, France, and Switzerland. On these, and a variety of other grounds of argument, Mr Stanley ably endeavoured to impress the House in general, but particularly the Treasury Bench, with a favourable opinion of the resolutions he meant to offer to the Committee.

[For which, see our list.]

Mr Stanley concluded with moving the first resolution.

Mr D. P. Coke rose to second the motion. Mr Coke said, the town of Nottingham, one of the first manufacturing towns in the kingdom, especially in the article of stockings, was materially interested in the present application, an application which, he would venture to say, the general interests of the nation, considered in a commercial point of view, were materi-

ally concerned in the success of. Mr Coke observed, that his honourable friend who made the motion had so ably and so amply supported it, that he had left him very little indeed to add, in order to convince the House in general of the benefits that would result to the country from adopting that and the other three resolutions that were intended to be moved afterwards. One thing, however, had escaped his honourable friend, and that was, the trifling amount of the public revenue that was now asked to be given up, in favour of two of the most important and considerable branches of British manufacture. The whole difference that, allowing the drawbacks now prayed, would, as he was informed from authority, amount to, was no more than twenty thousand pounds, and as the duty lately taken off flannels was now prayed to be laid on again, that would, as experience had evinced, bring in 9000 l. a year. Another duty, which Mr Coke mentioned, would produce 2000 l. a year more, which, added to the other, would make 11,000 l. in the whole; there would therefore remain a diminution of the revenue to the amount of 9000 l. only—a sum surely not worth mentioning, when it was considered, that it was given in favour and encouragement of manufactures, that gave bread to 800,000 subjects.

Lord John Cavendish said, he was not perfectly master of the subject, and therefore not ready to say, whether he was willing that the drawbacks be allowed or not. For which reason, if he consented to the resolutions then, he begged not to be precluded from opposing the bill that would be brought in upon them in any future stage of the business, or even from opposing the report. If the question was simply, whether 800,000 British manufacturers should have bread or not, he should make no scruple to declare, that in his opinion no consideration of revenue ought to stand in the way of such a question, but he hoped the consequences, should the drawbacks be denied, were not likely to be so terrible as they were painted. During the war, the manufactures in question had flourished and increased considerably. He saw no reason why they should not continue to flourish and prosper during peace. Peace was the time, of all others, peculiarly propitious to arts and manufactures, and why the cotton and linen manufactures should thrive less in time of peace than in time of war, he was at a loss to imagine. With regard to the drawbacks, the honourable gentleman stated the whole amount at 9000 l. Possibly 9000 l. might be the whole amount of what the honest manufacturers would put in their pockets; but did gentlemen consider that drawbacks were ever the parents of fraud, and that three times 9000 l. would at least be lost to Government under the allowance now prayed? A variety of objections had been started by the public Revenue Boards, all tending to prove that the present application would prove more prejudicial to the revenue than it could prove advantageous to the cotton and linen manufactures. Therefore though he might not oppose the resolutions that were about to be moved then, possibly he should oppose them on the report.

Lord North said, the noble Lord's arguments against the resolutions had been so cogent, that though the noble Lord did not mean to enforce them at that moment, he trusted they would make a lasting impression on the breasts of the House. His Lordship then went into a variety of arguments against the application, which we have neither time nor leisure to state at length. Among other things, he said, he did not conceive such a trifling sum as 9000 l. would operate in the manner described. It would neither, if refused, in his opinion, drive 800,000 manufacturers to emigration, nor, if granted, would it encrease the manufacturers in question to any considerable degree. It might rather, were it granted, be deemed a trifling bonus in the pockets of a few principal manufacturers, than an effectual and important encouragement to the manufacturers themselves.

Mr Dempster attacked Lord North for his cruelty in setting his face against an application for the encouragement of those manufactures so beneficial to the country, both in point of commerce and of revenue. It was, he declared, contrary to the noble Lord's custom when he had been at the head of the Treasury. Mr Dempster said, he would lay it down as a principle invariably adhered to from the time of the revolution in this country, that duties were never laid on the articles consumed in preparing the raw materials of any considerable manufacture. The ill-judged tenaciousness of the two noble Lords in respect to the revenue, he declared, reminded him of what had been very prettily said on the subject of national revenue, by a French author; it was this: "That the Princes of Europe were so avaricious of their revenue, that they scarcely ever considered commerce in any other light, than with a view to revenue, and would even risk losing it for ever, rather than for a moment give up any part of the revenue it produced. This, the French author went on to say, was like the foolish man who should dig up his tree in order to gather fruit from the roots of it, rather than stay till it grew up, shot out branches, and in due time produced fruit according to the order of nature."

The Marquis of **Graham** spoke long and ably in support of the application. His Lordship, among other things, said, he had been assured from persons fully competent to inform him, that all the losses on drawbacks arose from the abuses and malpractices in the mode of paying them. Were those abuses reformed, and duly corrected, a real drawback, honestly and fairly paid, would not be as one to three, as the noble Lord had stated it.

Mr Pulteney also very strenuously supported the application, and was extremely pointed and severe on the Boards of Excise and Customs.

Lord Mahon, Sir **Adam Ferguson**, General **Burgoyne**, Sir **George Yonge**, and Mr **Frazer**, likewise strongly supported the motion.

The several resolutions were put one after another, and passed. **Lord Mahon** proposed the following words as an amendment to the second, in such way and manner as shall tend to prevent frauds and abuses in the said drawbacks, which was agreed to.



HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 26.

The House, in a Committee, Mr Ord in the Chair, for a bill imposing a duty on the sale of quack medicines, &c. &c. obliging the vendors to procure licences for the purpose, with an exception of those persons who had been graduates of either of the two Universities, or who had been apothecaries for the term of three years at least.

Sir Adam Ferguson objected to the mode of exception;—he said, without vanity of predilection on his part, every man who heard him would allow, that the University of Edinburgh was the first school for medical science in the world; it did not look well, then, that the exception should favour those persons alone who had taken degrees in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, while the University of Edinburgh was precluded the privilege.

Mr Sheridan endeavoured to remove the Hon. Baronet's apprehension of any disrespect to the University of Edinburgh. The only motive of inducement to favour both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the exception, was, that after a series of study and considerable expense alone, were persons admitted to degrees in them; whereas, in the Scotch Universities, Edinburgh excepted, a diploma was obtained without any considerable loss of time, and with a trifling expense.

Sir A. Ferguson made a short reply, and said, that the University of Glasgow was a very respectable school for physic; and, he would venture to say, that no physician in London, who had not taken a diploma in Scotland, could expect a guinea from any patient.

Mr Montague was of opinion, that the best way would be to strike out the exception. Every one who knew there was an University in Edinburgh, must pay it that compliment which its peculiar excellence deserved:—on this the exception was struck out; the remaining clauses were then read, and the bill is to be reported to-morrow.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr Ord having brought up the report from the Committee of Supply, to which the requisition under the royal message for the Prince of Wales establishment was referred,

Commodore Johnson's duty to the public required him, upon this very delicate occasion, to offer himself a moment to the attention of the House. In the debate of yesterday, he had conceived an idea had been thrown out, that on some future day, on some more favourable occasion, an application, if it were possible, would be made for a further enlargement of that establishment which was now to be created for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: at the same time, he could not avoid saying, that in this unhappy era of public embarrassment, it would be unwise to grant a large establishment to the Prince. The honourable Commodore thought it necessary the world should know to whom the public was indebted for this moderate establishment. It was, he said, to the tenderness and feelings of his Majesty for his people,—to the final duty, and public spirit of his Royal Highness; and not to an Administration who, it appeared by the language of a right honourable Secretary in the debate of yesterday, had desired in this instance to increase the load of public distress. The honourable Commodore rose merely to make this remark, and to declare, he would reject every future application for an enlargement of the Prince's establishment, unless it was called for by the auspicious and necessary increase of his family.

General Smith, supposing it to be a continuation of yesterday's debate, thought himself equally called upon to make these remarks which that debate suggested to him. And they were briefly these. That the Prince of Wales's establishment was far inferior to former precedent; that it was inconsistent with the splendour of the Royal House, that the allowance for the support of the dignity of the Prince of Wales should be more moderate than the fortune of many Peers of the realm; and that the Princes of the Blood in France and other countries in Europe had much more splendid establishments than the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British Crown. His duty obliged him to say this much; and that any future application should have his support. The House, he trusted, would give him credit, that this was no novel idea; for, when the increase of the Civil List was proposed, he warmly supported that scheme, and wished to be enlarged; for which he had been at the time charged with having been tainted with the bias of oriental profusion.

The report was agreed to.

DISTILLERY.

Lord J. Cavendish brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Distillery of this kingdom, and for punishing frauds daily committed therein.

Mr Wilberforce moved several regulations relative to the excise on tea.

Mr Grenville moved, that the orders of regiments raised in this kingdom, and on the American establishment be laid before the House. Several members took part in this debate, among whom were Mr Grenville, Mr Pitt, Mr Fox, General Burgoyne, &c. &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 27.

PASSED the carriage duty bill.—Also the malt compounding bill.—Read a second time the wheel duty bill.—Agreed to the report of the amendments made to the medicine duty bill. Ordered to be engrossed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

General Conway moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for allowing the Adjutant-General for the Army to send and receive packets and letters by post free of postage." The motion was agreed to; the bill brought in, and read a first time.

CHURCH-BENEFICES.

On the first reading of a bill relative to church benefices, a conversation arose between the following members, concerning the propriety of such a bill, viz. Lord Surrey, Mr Arden, Mr Adam, Sir J. DeLaval, and Mr. Powys, the most of whom condemned the principle and tendency of the bill.

Lord Surrey moved, that the second reading of the bill should be on Monday next, which was agreed to.

CAPTAIN BRERETON.

The order was then read for the House to go into a committee of supply; on which several bills and petitions were recommended to the consideration of the committee, and among others a petition from Captain Brereton, praying for an indemnification for some losses he sustained about 18 or 20 years ago. This was opposed by Mr Brett and several other members; and supported by Mr Adam, Mr J. Luttrell, Sir Grey Cooper, and Lord North; when it was agreed that the petition should be recommended to the committee.

AMERICAN PROVINCIAL CORPS.

Lord North rose, and expressed a desire, that before the

House went into a committee of supply, according to the order of the day, that they would indulge him with a short audience, in order to explain to them some particulars relative to the provincial corps of North America, with which since the last meeting of the House he had made himself acquainted. He then, in a very minute manner, entered upon the different arguments advanced by some gentlemen in a former debate, and by the most convincing reasons controverted their opinions. He recommended, in the strongest language that possibly could be adopted, the officers of the different American corps to the protection of Parliament, for they undoubtedly deserved well of this country. Their services had been meritorious, their exertions wonderful, and in short their whole line of conduct, from beginning to end, called loudly for the approbation and reward of Great-Britain; and although the war had been unfortunate, and turned out contrary to their most ardent wishes, he apprehended that it would be ungenerous and ungrateful in the extreme to desert them in their moments of necessity, and to contradict the common opinions entertained of us by strangers, that we were a great, a grateful, and a generous nation.

He hoped, may he trusted, that it would not go abroad, especially to America, that a British Parliament had revolted against every idea of humanity, of justice, and of national policy, by forsaking her dear and inestimable friends, and throwing them out to the mercy of the world. Were such things to happen, which God forbid, where then would be our national humanity? What would all Europe say of our gratitude? The conclusion must be obvious to every one, and too dishonourable to Britain to need any elucidation. It would be a stain on our character as a brave and generous people, and who had always been distinguished for a laudable liberality of sentiment.

He then entered into an examination of the merits of the officers, and again declared that they deserved every reward that we could possibly bestow; but if there should be found men of an unworthy description amongst them, men who appeared not to deserve any remuneration for their services, the Committee could easily decide on that head, and deny the benefits which were designed for the meritorious. He said, that many questions had been put to him on Wednesday last, respecting the birth and education of the officers, and whether or not he knew that they were really Americans. But these questions, or arguments, or whatever Gentlemen pleased to call them, might, he imagined, be overturned without any great labour.

There were twenty-one corps who had served at different times under the eyes of the Commanders in Chief, and all of whom had acquired great honour; therefore, he thought that they all deserved the reward of the nation for their prowess. There were several classes of men, into which, for the sake of precision and perspicuity, he would divide them.

The first was, those gentlemen that had gone over to America some time before the commencement of the hostilities, and upon a rupture between the two countries, had joined the British standard, from a conviction of the salutary laws adopted by this country. This description of men, who had sacrificed their peace and happiness, and every thing that was dear to them, to the love of our glorious constitution, undoubtedly were fit objects for the exercise of our benevolence.

The second description of men were those, who, from their spontaneous offering, had entered as volunteers into the service. These were certainly people who claimed reward. And the third description were those who had sold out of the British service; as he was informed, a high price, and entered into the provincial corps by receiving commissions at almost nothing; but, if there were to be any exceptions, he confessed that he could not, with any degree of propriety or justice, insist upon these having half-pay, as they had not so well deserved a reward as the other two. Amongst the latter, however, with the permission of the House, he begged leave to mention a very meritorious officer, Captain Brown, who had exerted himself wonderfully, and as such was justly entitled to half-pay.

He then mentioned, in a particular manner, the different corps, and instanced one that contained one Major, nine Captains, 22 Lieutenants, and 13 Ensigns, who had behaved very gallantly. The whole sum, he said, for all the corps, would amount to 3,739 l. 15 s. 10 d. yearly; but this calculation did include their chaplains, and some other officers, that might be excluded if it was found necessary; therefore it would reduce the sum to pretty near 30,000 l. for the 21 corps.

Since the last debate on the subject, he had carefully examined, and found that no stipulation whatever had been held out to them for half-pay at the beginning; but that by a letter from one of the Secretaries of State, dated the 23d of January 1779, some offers to that purpose were made to the Commander in Chief, but then it was done in such a manner as required the sanction of Parliament to ratify it. He mentioned that there had been three corps put upon half-pay some time ago, as they highly deserved such reward; but no steps had been taken with regard to the others, and these had not obtained half-pay but upon certain conditions. His Lordship was proceeding, but

Mr Martin seeing a Peer under the gallery, caused a short interruption, by asking the reason of such an infringement of the orders of the House; and hoped, that as the Sergeant had a sufficient salary for his attendance, he would pay greater respect to the orders of the House. The noble stranger withdrew, when

Lord North resumed his speech, by asking pardon of the House for being obliged, owing to this unexpected interruption, to recur to some of the foregoing part of his speech. He then repeated several things already mentioned; after which he explained to the House the modes that he intended to proceed in the business. The first of which was, to give instructions to the committee, to take the present state of the officers of the Provincial corps into consideration, in order to grant certain officers half-pay; and the other, to vote a sum, not exceeding 15,000 l. to be granted to his Majesty for the purpose above-mentioned, to discharge the half-pay of those officers for a certain time. He concluded by making the first motion, the latter of which he intended to make in the Committee.

Lord John Cavendish seconded the motion.

Mr Grenville asked the Noble Lord, if the sum mentioned would be all that was necessary; and whether or not Ministry designed any other reward?

Lord North answered, that it might do for the present, and recapitulated some of his former arguments; but he would not go so far as to say that Ministry intended no other reward.

Mr Grenville then, in a pointed manner, upheld the mode at present adopted by Government, and alleged that it would be better to recommend the officers along with the other loyalists to the Commissioners, who were to examine into the merits and claims of the different persons.

Lord North remarked, that this would be unjust, as their situation called for immediate relief.

Sir George Howard paid many compliments to the Loyalists for their zeal in our service, and as he was conscious to himself that they should be rewarded in some degree by this country, for that purpose he would vote with the noble Lord, who had displayed such ability and humanity on the occasion. He said he would oppose giving half pay to those officers who had sold out of the British service at a high price, and entered into the provincial corps, as giving half pay to those men would be an insult to the army; he however greatly praised a Major Greene, and said that his uncommon gallantry deserved the attention of Parliament, and of his country.

Mr Powys agreed with Mr Grenville, and was surprised that a Right Honourable Gentleman (Secretary at War) had not opened the business. He asked some questions concerning Humberston's and Fullarton's corps relative to half pay.

Lord North said that he believed they were entitled to half pay.

The Secretary at War answered the former speaker, by saying, that such business did not properly belong to his department; and he supported the noble Lord, who he said deserved great praise.

Mr W. Pitt was of a similar opinion with Mr Grenville.

Gen. Conway supported the noble Lord. He spoke very feelingly of the situation of the Loyalists, and said, that if Parliament were to refuse them half pay, they would be driven to desperation.

Col. Onslow praised the Loyalists, and said, that he should have delivered a memorial from Col. Cruger, a deserving officer, but he had unluckily forgot to bring it down with him.

Lord Adam Gordon discovered the strongest sensations when he mentioned the Loyalists, particularly the situation of Sir John Johnson, a most gallant and deserving officer, whom he recommended very strongly to the protection of Government; and he proved that he had, through his great zeal to this country, lost an estate of 200,000 l. New York currency, the sterling value of which was 120,000 l. which misfortune undoubtedly demanded the most serious attention of Government.

Gen. Burgoyne bestowed the highest encomiums on the Loyalists, and corroborated the arguments of the last noble Lord with regard to the unfortunate Sir John Johnson, who had been very active in the service.

The Marquis of Graham discovered his well known sentiments of humanity on the occasion; and said that the Loyalists deserved the greatest rewards from this country.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee, and the supplies demanded were granted, and report is to be made on Monday.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 28.

St James's, June 27.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Davenport, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

St James's, June 28. The King has been pleased to approve of Peter Anker, Esq; to be Consul General for his Danish Majesty in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Petersburgh, May 30. On Saturday last at noon, a fire broke out in the Admiralty of this city, and in less than four hours near one half of that building was consumed. Fortunately several large ships on the stocks were saved; and as the stores in that part where the flames began had largely been removed, the loss is not very considerable. This accident is supposed to have been owing to some sparks from a forge, which were blown under the roof of one of the storehouses.

Stockholm, June 10. Yesterday evening between seven and eight o'clock, his Swedish Majesty embarked on board a yacht for Abo.

Berlin, June 17. His Prussian Majesty having finished the reviews in Pomerania and Prussia, returned to Potsdam on the 13th instant, in perfect health.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S June 27.

Penzance, 19. Last night, the Success, Cunningham, of and from Liverpool, bound to Leghorn, laden with groceries, foundered about five leagues S. W. of Mousehole; the crew were all saved.

Extract of a letter from on board the Nancy, Captain Woodward, dated at sea the 16th of May, 1783. We sailed from Cork for Boston the 3d of May, and have not had above three days' good wind, it being all from the N. and N. W. however our ship is in good order, and sails well; we are now in lat. 42. N. long. 30. W. from London.

The following ships are re-commissioned, viz.

Guns	Admiral Montague
90 Queen	Captain Wainwright
90 Prince's Royal	Falkner
74 Ganges	Luttrell
74 Triumph	Abeck
74 Pegase	Marshall
74 Elizabeth	Kingmill
74 Edgar	Duncan
74 Hector	S. J. Hamilton
64 Ardent	Harmood
64 Janus	M. E. Roy
44 Mediator	Collingwood
38 Latona	Bolton
38 Phaeton	C. Ipeys
36 Flora	Bowyer
32 Andromache	O'Hara
The following ships are out of commission:	
Victory	Britannia
Duke	Royal Oak
Bellona	Grafton
Canada	Prince of Wales
Courageux	Montague
St Michael	Vigilant
Trident	Portland
Gladiator	Minerva
Arethusa	Thalia
La Prudent	Nymph
Swan	Alecto

From the London Papers, June 28.

Paris, June 17. We are assured that the King, just before he went a-hunting yesterday, declared that the Count d'Estaing was a Marshal of France. It seems the promotion was very secret, and dated the latter end of October 1782.

It is said that General Washington will come here as Ambassador from Congress, in the room of Dr Franklin. The Duke de Launay, whom all Paris thought dead, arrived last Friday at Port L'Orient, from Philadelphia, and is expected shortly at Paris.

Paris, June 13. A report prevails that the men of war left armed at Cadiz were destined to bombard Algiers, but this is without foundation. It is for different reasons that Don Cordova and M. O'Reilly have been sent for to Madrid.

We are confident in the knowledge of Great Britain, and ed themselves the information, for Continent, and is a party in this with her knowledge.

Letters from prior has determined all his dominions may bring again with his life.

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L O N D O N.

We are confidently assured, that Government has just come to the knowledge of a commercial treaty, highly injurious to Great Britain, being negotiating between the Powers who still ed themselves the Armed Neutrality. In consequence of this information, special messengers have been dispatched to the Continent, and particularly to Russia, to know if the Empress is a party in this business, or if the negotiations is carried on with her knowledge and approbation.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Signior has determined, with the consent of his subjects throughout all his dominions, to oppose every force the Powers of Europe may bring against him, and that he will only lose his empire with his life.

A letter from Giovenazze, in Naples, says, that they have had some shocks of an earthquake, which has driven most of the capital people into the city of Naples; some are gone for Spain, and others into different parts of Italy, imagining the same calamities may happen at Giovenazze as at Messina.

It is clear from the letters received by all parties from America, that the refugees have nothing to expect from the recommendation of Congress; and it will be an eternal stain to this country, that in concluding the peace, no stipulations were made for them.

A bank has been very lately established at Philadelphia, which is likely to be attended with the greatest convenience to the whole country of America; the Dutch and Jews have thrown in a considerable sum in specie; and many of the principal people have subscribed very liberally towards it, which has already advanced the shares to 15 per cent.

According to letters from France, they received some dispatches from Mons. de Suffren, dated the 6th of January last, at which time he was at the island of Sumatra with 14 sail of the line and three frigates; two of his ships who separated in a storm had arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, on the 14th of December, where the Danish Governor had provided them with every necessary to repair. There was an English sloop in the same harbour under repair, which came from Madras in October, when the English fleet was blown out of that road, and was nearly lost off the harbour; she had lost her boats and eleven men; her name is not mentioned. The two ships at Tranquebar were La Vengeur of 64, and La Flamand of 50 guns. There is no mention there made of any Dutch men of war from Europe being arrived in the East Indies.

On Wednesday evening last, at five o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry arrived at Windsor in perfect health, to the joy of his Royal parents. A messenger was dispatched express to Buckingham-House for the Prince of Wales, which found him dressing for Lady North's ball; in consequence of which he sent an apology to Lady North, and instantly set off to embrace his gallant brother. The appearance of this noble and enterprising youth will give new lustre and animation to the circles of fashion; the eyes of beauty will sparkle, and every heart will bound with gratitude and approbation of his honourable conduct.

His Majesty has informed his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that he will completely furnish Carlton-house, and have the whole of the sum given by Parliament to be applied to the discharge of his debts. The Prince is to be left to exercise freely his taste and wishes in the fashion and magnificence of his furniture.

Yesterday the court-martial which tried the hon. Major Stanhope, after hearing the whole of the evidence on both sides, most honourably acquitted him.

Yesterday Major Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Harrington, was at the levee, and was congratulated by his Majesty on his honourable acquittal by the court-martial held on his conduct in surrendering the island of Tobago to Count de Grasse and Mons. Boudanville.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wall, Governor of Goree, on the coast of Africa, has demanded a court-martial, in consequence of some articles exhibited against him, and his trial will come on in the course of next week at the Horse-Guards.

The misunderstanding between the Prince of Orange and the States has forwarded the negotiation of peace with the Dutch, and made them willing to listen to our demands in the East-Indies. The Prince, in time of war, possesses almost the power of a Sovereign, of which these hot Republicans detest the very name, and makes them willing to sacrifice every consideration to counteract that of their Stadtholder.

The treaty of commerce with America, which has been negotiating at Paris, for some time past, is broke off, owing to the Congress insisting for a free trade to the West India Islands which has been refused, unless when carried on by British ships and seamen. The Americans, if allowed a free trade by their own ships, navigated by American seamen, might soon carry on a great part of that trade, and Britain would lose besides her great nursery for seamen. It is supposed that Nova Scotia and Canada, will soon be able to supply the West Indies with horses and timber, independent of the States of America.

Accounts have been received of three ships from Virginia, with tobacco, having arrived lately in France. The masters on hearing of the peace, wished to bring their cargoes to England, but were not permitted to depart, and were obliged to take the low price fixed by the French. This will let the Americans see what they have to expect from their good allies.

A gentleman is just arrived from Calcutta, which place he left the 5th January, in a Portuguese Indiaman.—All was quiet in Bengal. Two French 50 gun ships were cruising in the mouth of the Ganges, which boarded this vessel, and examined the papers. No other French or English ships were met with on the passage to Lisbon.

On the 22d instant, was married at Antwerp, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph York, Knight of the Bath, to the Dowager Baroness de Boetzelar, widow of the late Baron de Boetzelar, formerly first noble of the province of Holland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Williams, minister of the English Episcopal Church at Rotterdam.

EDINBURGH.

By the London papers, brought by this day's post, we are happy to observe, that the subscription for the relief of Mrs Spalding and her seven children, amounted, on the morning of Saturday last, to about 280 l. Sterling. It is with real pleasure we also observe, that the generous and public-spirited Committee, who conduct this charitable business, have recommended to the protection of the Public, the aged mother of Mr Watson, who suffered along with Mr Spalding, and on whom alone she depended for subsistence. We some time ago hinted

at the propriety of such a measure, and cannot but feel the greatest satisfaction at seeing the same idea now adopted by so respectable a body of British merchants.

Yesterday Mrs Captain Charles Frazer was safely delivered of a son.

Thursday, a man was drowned as he was bathing in the river Clyde. Every attempt was made to bring him to life, but without effect, having been in the water near half an hour before he could be got out.

Oat-meal has fallen in Glasgow market from 18 d. to 16 d. halfpenny per peck.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 30.

"The late rains, and the warm favourable weather that has followed, have made a most surprising alteration on the aspect of the country. Even the out-field looks as well, in general, as it has used to do at this time of the year, in the best seasons. And what adds not a little to the joy of the farmers, there is a great demand for black cattle from the south, where they fetch a good price."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 26.

Wednesday forenoon, there was a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning in the western part of this kingdom, particularly in the city and county of Cork. It set in about half after nine o'clock in the morning, and continued with little intermission till four in the afternoon. Provisionally no material damage was done, though a more awful storm was never heard in that part."

IRISH LOTTERY, 1783.

First Day's Drawing. No. 14,598, 16,236, 50 l. each. No. 31,018, 22,477, 4479, 49,961, 21,383, 20 l. each.

Second Day's Drawing. No. 8657, 100 l. No. 7140, 23,007, 1896, 6605, 6129, 31,983, 17,587, 2537, 49,497, 21,764, 20,191, 25,263, 20 l. each.

We are assured, that Mr Spillbury, Chymist, of Soho Square, London, from a conscientious of the improved virtue of the Antiscorbutic Drops, is determined to raise their price on the 1st of August 1783, viz. the 4 s. bottle to 5 s. and the 7 s. to 7 s. 6 d. Such is the efficacy of this medicine, that a single bottle is sufficient to prove their superior excellence, in relieving those afflicted with either the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Indigestion, &c. as are daily exemplified at the Proprietor's Dispensary, instituted in 1773: The Drops to be had at Mr Elliot's, Bookseller, Edinburgh; Mr Duncan, Glasgow; Mrs Thomson, Aberdeen; and Mr Wilson, Dumfries.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SELECT LETTERS.

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS OF THE PORTUGUESE.

LETTER VI.

THE trade of every country forms a very important object for the attention of a traveller, as some idea of the extent of its power may be drawn from the quantity and estimation of its exports. That of Lisbon is very considerable; but is still greatly counterbalanced by the foreign articles imported. These are chiefly in the hands of the English, and consist of woollen goods, the consumption of which is so great as to give the balance of commerce in favour of Britain, at the rate of 300,000 l. a-year. The British factory here is more numerous than any of our other foreign establishments of this kind, consisting of upwards of sixty members, under the direction of a Consul, every way fitted, by his extensive knowledge, and attention to commerce, to discharge the office assigned him. The advantages, however, which the English possess in this country begin to lessen, the Portuguese being jealous of a set of merchants who are able to vie, in opulence and splendour, with many of the first of their *Fidalgos*, (or Noblemen). On this account, the duties on British merchandise are daily increasing; and the piety of the Queen leading her to encrease the number of religious institutions, already too prevalent, and consequently to the embarrassing of her revenue, finds it the best mode of raising supplies, by multiplying the duties on importation.

The English trade here has also been the more considerable during this war, as, by means of the Portuguese, Spain has been supplied with British merchandise; and, by observing a strict neutrality in the present contests, they have retained the same consequence as the Dutch were wont formerly, supplying the wants of the federal belligerent powers. Hence their shipping has been greatly increased, so much, that no less than twenty sail has been sent of a season to their settlements in the East Indies, where formerly they hardly sent one ship in the course of three years.

The chief articles of export from Lisbon consist of wines, fruits, and sugar. The wine trade, however, here is greatly inferior to that from Oporto, not more than 8000 pipes being annually exported. But there is a greater variety in the several kinds of these than of the wines from Oporto. The fruit trade, again, is more considerable. It consists, for the greater part, of lemons and oranges, which are brought from the southern parts of the kingdom, especially the province of Algarva. These, however, from Spain are generally thought preferable to the fruits of Portugal; and the latter are never ripe before the month of May, till which time the Portuguese, who are very obstinate in their prejudices, think it dangerous to eat them; and an order is, therefore, issued for that purpose, before any person is allowed to offer them to sale.

The article of sugar is a very important part of the Lisbon trade, and is the means of their connexion with some other parts of the continent to which it is exported. It is brought from their possessions in the Brazils, and is remarkable for its superior sweetness, or saccharine quality. About forty vessels are employed here in this trade; the largest carrying a thousand tons burden. They seldom make above one voyage in the season, and go out loaded with woollens for the supply of the colonies, which are generally of the coarser kinds, and of the most shewy colours. This trade, however, is commonly reckoned very precarious, and requires even the possession of three capitals to carry it on: For, before any returns are made, it is usually three years; and, in this way, one sum is sunk in loading the vessel, another in the share of the vessel itself, and a third in order to load her home again, as a ready sale of her cargo, on her arrival, is not expected. About 90,000 chests of sugar are brought annually to Lisbon, most of which are again exported to Hamburgh, and by that means pass over Germany.

The Brazil trade belongs properly to the native Portuguese; and no foreigner, by law, is permitted to share in it. This, however, by merchants, is easily evaded; and the Portuguese themselves willingly allow the deceit. Many of the Brazil merchants are very rich; and, among the Portuguese, they have no other way of laying out their money than by lending

it to the Convents, from which they commonly receive at the rate of 2 per cent. while the Convents themselves again lend it out at 5, or even 10.

Tobacco is also a chief article of the Brazil produce. An exclusive privilege, however, for the sale of it, is considered properly as the Queen's fortune. It is accordingly farmed out, and the receiver at the rate of 100,000 l. per annum from those who vend it, a monopoly being thus made of its trade.

The revenue of Portugal it is difficult to ascertain. They arise, as in other countries, partly from duties on merchandise; and the sum collected from this source amounts yearly to about 300,000 l. a sixth of this being assigned to pay the officers of the Customs.

But a still greater source of advantage to the Crown is that tax named the *decima*, or tenth. It is imposed on every individual, and consists in the payment of a tenth of his yearly income, or profits in trade, to the service of the Government. They are not, however, very strict in ascertaining this, as the national character of the people leads them rather to over-rate than under-rate their fortunes. With respect to the merchants again, especially those of other nations, the state of their trade they endeavour to collect from inspecting the books of the Custom-house; and they are always rather under-rated than otherwise.

Another means of encreasing the revenues of Government is by the sale of the different orders of Knighthood. The principal orders in Portugal are those of Christ and St. Ann. The former is most run upon; and every Portuguese, unless he has other titles to rank, before he can be considered as a gentleman, must belong to this order; consequently, as soon as a person in trade has acquired the sum of 3000 or 4000 l. which is reckoned, in this country, a considerable fortune, he then purchases the order of Christ, has the ensign of it, which is a small cross, hung to his button, and after that is deemed a man of consequence.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Graham tenant in Clackmannanshire, and Robert Dalziel merchant in Leith.

ARRIVED at LEITH, July 1.—Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods; May, Wilson, from Sealock, in ballast; Martha's Farthing, from Blackney, with barley; Jean, Henderson, from Laidlaw, with slates; Mulgrave, Wilson, from Whitby, in ballast; Experiment, Potts, from Lynn, with grain; Sophia and Harriot, Laurie, from Oporto, with wine, &c.; Mercury, Barr, Portbury, with wine; Hannah, Nielson, from Thurlo, with goods; Aberdeen Packet, Watt, from Montrose, with greenwood.—O. Oliver Branch, Dalrymple, from London, with London, with goods; Success, Kerrier, from Inverkeithing, ballast.

SAILED, Swift, Wilson, for Sealock, with grain; Flora, Drummond, for Alloa, with grain; Autumn, Taylor, for Shields, in ballast; Peggy, Wilson, for Sealock, with grain; Katty and Peggy, Skirvin, for Dantzic, with coaches.

ARRIVED at SEALOCK, June 30, Isabel, Harlaw, from Leith, with wheat; Isabel, Drysdale, from ditto, with plate; Mary, Walker, from ditto, with wheat; Friendship, Kincaid, from ditto, with oats.—July 1, Oswald, Seattie, from Leith with wheat and flour; George, McCulloch, from ditto, with wheat; Christian, Wilson, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Duke, from Lynn, with barley.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, June 27, Peggy, Black, from Dublin, in ballast; Dispatch, Macallum, from Port-Seaton, with salt; Betty, Malt, Kay, from Larne, ditto.—28, Jean and Jenny, Lang, from ditto, with limebones; Jean, Ferguson, from ditto, ditto; Grayson, Gillespie, from Dublin, in ballast.—29, Betsey, Kerr, ditto, ditto; Jean, Macarthur, from Drogheda, with limebones.

SAILED, Peggy, Boudill, for Belfast, with wheat.

CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

So far back as the 25th of February last, the Honourable Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accounts and books of the Treasurer of this Charity, found it absolutely necessary to recommend a voluntary Contribution to be made, in order to relieve the House from the very heavy debt it had then incurred. Under the sanction of this authority, the Goldsmith's Hall was accordingly opened, and continued to be for several months. But the Managers are extremely sorry to mention, that the Collections at that time received fell greatly short of paying the original debt, far less of laying up any provision for the future exigencies of so extensive a charity. To prevent, therefore, the total annihilation of an institution, which, by the indulgence of the Public, has been so long supported, and upon all hands acknowledged of the utmost utility, the Managers had themselves pressed from motives of pure necessity, to solicit the aid of such PUBLIC SOCIETIES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS who have not already contributed, that a charity so highly beneficial may not be entirely shut up. For this purpose, therefore, the Managers continue to give attendance at the Goldsmith's Hall every lawful day, from eleven o'clock forenoon till three afternoon.

Sale of Sheep at Wellerstown of Tillycountry.

By Virtue of an Interlocutor of the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, in a process of sequestration depending before him, against James Guild of Myrerton, there is to be sold at Wellerstown of Tillycountry, upon Tuesday the 8th of July next, the FLOCK of SHEEP on the hill of Wellerstown of Tillycountry. The coup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO BE LET for nineteen years, the Farm of BIRNEY KNOWS, in the parish of Old Hamphocks, and within some few miles of Dunbar, consisting of 230 acres English, great part of it of the richest soil, and vicinity to the sea coast, whence the farm has great command of ware for manure, early and good crops can almost always be depended upon. The farm is suited for every sort of cultivation, and also enjoys the privilege of working lime free, from an inexhaustible lime work in the immediate neighbourhood; the farm-house good; and, if the tenant pleases, can be entered to immediately, with a quantity of grass, and twenty acres of fallow, and some manure.

The farm will be shown, by applying to John King gardener at Dunbar, or to the writer, and for further particulars apply to Hugh Warrender writer in Edinburgh.

FARMS, DISTILLERY, and an INN TO LET.

THE Farm of SEAFIELD, containing upwards of 200 acres of very fine land, all enclosed, and in good condition, having been several years in the proprietor's hands. There is an excellent house, and court of offices on this farm, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman farmer, or may be turned to an inn.—Also, the Middle Farm of BLACKBURN, containing 63 acres, divided into three inclosures, the grounds are in excellent condition; and there is a very good house, and court of offices, that will answer either for a gentleman farmer or an inn; the latter of which it was some years ago, and had a great run of business. And, as the proprietor wishes to establish it as an inn, he will let it to a substantial man, either with or without the farm. It makes an excellent stage, being seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, on the great post-road to Glasgow and Ayr, one of the most frequented roads in Scotland.

There is also to be set, one of the most commodious DISTILLERIES in Scotland, having every convenience for carrying on that branch of business, being plentifully supplied with water from a mill-lead which runs through the court of offices, drives a barley-mill and rollers for malt, and fills the stake-land. Barley to any amount can be got in the neighbourhood. The utensils are on the premises, and the tenant may be accommodated with them.

The entry to the Farms and Distillery may commence as soon as the tackman chooses. The whole subjects lie contiguous, are well enclosed, and divided with thriving belts of planting, seventeen measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road by Livingstone and Whitburn; and four stage-coaches pass and repass the farms every day.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Blackburn House.

PETER WILKIE, Vintner in Elgin.

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for past favours, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has moved to a larger and more commodious House, built about two years ago, and neatly furnished, with a complete set of new built tables, situated two doors westward of the house he formerly possessed, to which there is easy access for carriages, &c. from the back road, at the fifth side of the town, all the way down to the High Street, where he will think himself highly honoured by the continuance of his friends, and continuance of their favours; and hopes, by paying every attention in his power, to merit the favour of all those who are pleased to put up at his house.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, with able horses and careful drivers, to be had on the shortest notice.

TO be SOLD by public roup, or auction, within the Queen's Head ten in the burgh of Ayr, on Friday the 12th of September, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

The Forty-shilling Land of SAUCHRIE, and forty-three-shilling four-penny Land of CRAIGSKEN, with the teinds of the same; and also, a Pendicle of the Lands of BREEK, all lying in the parish of Maybole, and shire of Ayr.

These lands hold of the Crown (excepting the pendicle of Breck, which holds of a subject, for a trifling fee-duty), and they contain about 550 acres, 300 of which are arable and meadow, 200 adapted for pasture, and 50 acres or thereby of planting. They lie within four miles of the county-town of Ayr, and two of Maybole. Most of the arable lands is well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and subdivided into different inclosures with hedge-rows, clumps and belts of planting interspersed for beauty and shelter. The arable land is a rich strong clay loam, and about 100 acres of it has been lately limed, dinged, and laid down with sown grass, and the remaining part of it is capable of great improvement, being within two miles of lime.

There is a mansion-house upon the lands, with stable, barn, byer, and other offices. The offices are lately built, and in good order; as are also the farm houses and offices. There is likewise a fine fruit-garden, with a kitchen-garden adjoining. This place is remarkable for its fine romantic situation, and variety of natural beauties and embellishments.

The title-deeds, conditions of roup, and plan of the lands, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter, writer to the signet, who has power to sell by private bargain. Copies of the conditions of roup and of the plan will also be seen in the hands of James Neil writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE YORK-BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the first day of August next, between the hours of five and seven afternoon, **THE FOLLOWING ESTATES**

Belonging to the York-building Company.

I. The Lands and Estate of FINGASK and KINNARD, and others, lying in the county of Perth, as possessed under a lease from the said Company, by Doctor Stuart Threipland, for ninety-nine years from Whitfriday 1745. The rent payable by the said lease, free of all deductions, is 480l. 6s. 4d. and the upset price, at twenty-five years purchase, is 12,001. 18s. 4d.

II. The Lands of CLERKHILL, lying in the parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, paying of first rent 105 l. 1s. to be set up at twenty-four years purchase, being 2520 l.

III. The Lands of DOWNTONSHILL, lying in said parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven yearly rent is 45 l. Sterling; but there being a lease of these lands for eleven years from Whitfriday next, for payment of a rent of only 1 l. 8s. 10d. 2-penns; the same are valued, with the burden of that lease, and are to be set up at 778 l. 4s. 5d.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW, lying in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, either in two lots or in three, as purchasers incline. If in three lots,

Lot 1. To consist of the barony of Almond or Haining, lying in the county of Linlithgow; the free proven rent of which being 395 l. 9s. 2d. 4-penns; is to be set up at 8779 l. 3s. 3d. 2-penns, being twenty-three years purchase of the property lands, thirty years purchase of the feu-duties, four years purchase of the rent payable for the coal, and 250 l. as the value of the natural wood in this lot.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Farms of Edder and Welles Carmichael, Bogtown, Thornfourhill, and Walker's Brae, in the barony of Callander; the free rent whereof is 233 l. 6s. 1d. 2-penns; and the upset price 5111 l. 0s. 2d. 2-penns, being twenty-three years purchase of the rent payable for the lands, and five years purchase of the rent payable for the iron-stone therein.

Lot 3. To comprehend the whole remaining parts of the said estates of Callander and Linlithgow, belonging to the York-building Company, whether property or superiority, feu or tynd duties, not included in either of the two former lots; the free annual value or rent thereof, including the farm of Shielhill, is 1213 l. 1s. 8d. 4-penns; and the upset price or proven value, 25,487 l. 5s. 0d. 4-penns, valuing the property lands at twenty-three years purchase, the feu-duties at thirty years purchase, the coal at six years purchase of the present rent, and the natural wood at 150 l.

If this last estate is set up in two lots, the two last lots are to be united.

The whole of these lands hold blench of the Crown. The title-deeds, and printed particulars of the rental, with a plan of the estate of Callander, and each lot thereof, will be seen by applying to Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the proof of the rentals and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of session.

LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE to Sell.

TO be SOLD by public Roup at Melrose, within the house of David Kyle vintner there, on Saturday the 16th day of August next, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon. All and whole these Seven Hundred Lands of the town and lands of ELDON, commonly called GREENWELLS, lying in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh. They consist of about 350 acres of arable land, completely inclosed, and subdivided into suitable parks, which are well watered, and sheltered with belts of planting; besides a large plantation of thriving firs, containing about 80 acres.

The lands have, for several years past, been in the natural possession of the proprietor, who has been at considerable pains and expence in improving them with lime and marle, for which the soil is well adapted; and as they lie along the great turnpike from Edinburgh, by Lauder, Melrose, and Jedburgh, the access to manure is now become easy.

For further particulars, apply to William Riddell writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds and conditions of sale may be seen, and with whom, or Alexander Mein at Greenwells, the proprietor, persons willing to make a private bargain may commune.

Mr Mein will show the grounds.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentist to Her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE OF PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFICE, which are greatly superior, not only in efficacy and safety, but also in elegance, to any other thing yet discovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preserve them even to old age, fasten such as are loose, keep those which are already decayed from becoming worse, perfectly cure the scurvy, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewise render the breath delicately sweet, and those persons who constantly use them will never be liable to the toothach. In confirmation of the above, Mr Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, most of whom have used this essence and dentrifice for several years.

Sold wholesale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London; and by Husband, Elder and Co. facing the Tron Church, Edinburgh.—Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

LANDS in CLYDESDALE to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; upon Friday the 1st of August 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The remaining Parts of the LANDS, lying in the parish of Lesmahago, and shire of Lanark, which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; some time of Leasow; to be exposed in one or more of the following parcels, viz.

Lot	Contents	Upset
Lot I.—The Lands of Coulterhogle, as now bounded, measuring about	180 1 30	1200 0 0
Lot II.—The Lands of Birkhill, as now bounded, measuring about	146 2 23	700 0 0
Lot III.—The Lands of Beartrees, as now bounded, measuring about	88 3 11	250 0 0
Lot IV.—The Lands of Goshalldhouse, possessed by John Lamb, measuring about	8 2 16	140 0 0
Lot V.—The Park of the Lands of Hawkland, Houses, Yards, and clump of firs on the east side of the road from Bowntrees to Hawkland, all possessed by Robert Johnston, the lands measuring about	11 1 22	200 0 0
Lot VI.—These two Parks of the Lands of Hawkland, possessed by Robert Wharrie, with the Houses and Gardens in the town of Hawkland, lying on the north-east side of the said two parks, one possessed by Thomas Gilchriston, and the other lately possessed by John Hamilton, now empty, the lands measuring about	14 3 21	250 0 0
Lot VII.—These Parts of the Lands of Moffinnion and Hawkland possessed by William and James Forreth, measuring about 63 acres 32 acres arable, and 44 acres 1 rood 13 falls pasture, in all	107 2 5	350 0 0
Lot VIII.—These Parks of the Lands of Hawkland called Pampherlaw and Breakenridge Parks, possessed by Daniel Stewart and Robert Wharrie, and row of New Houses on the west side of the Close of Hawkland, lately built by Mr Weir, and the New House wanting the roof, the lands measuring about	9 3 39	250 0 0
Lot IX.—The Lands of Dickleland, measuring about	5 0 25	140 0 0
	573 1 33	3480 0 0

Such parts of the lands as are inclosed and planted with firs are not included in the above measurement. The exposers are not to warrant or sell by the measurement, and therefore officers are understood to have satisfied themselves as to the exactness thereof. The above lands are situated within three miles of the town of Lanark.

A great part of them are inclosed, and stripes of forest-trees planted around the inclosures; they are in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement, and all of them are out of lease.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr John Smyth writer to the signet, who will show the rental and plan of the lands, the articles of roup, and progress of writs.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment—upset Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 6th day of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, within the Parliament-house.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFFE, and others, situated in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already disposed of, with the lands of Lufcar and Clune), with various Acres, Houses, Yards, Mills, and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of these subjects is about 989 l. 8s. 2d.—Of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177 l. and for feu-duties about 82 l.

The proven value of altogether is L. 19,924 9 7

Also the Constabulary and Bailiehouse in the Abbey of Dunfermline, presently unlet, with a large area and other buildings, valued at

350 0 0

Grounds for building and fencing on various new streets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at

1040 0 0

Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieffe, valued at

831 10 4

Privilege of purchasing tiends of Black Acres,

3 14 7

The proven value and upset-price of these subjects is L. 21,951 14 6

But they are now to be set up at the reduced price of 20,200 0 0

The coal and iron-stone under 45 acres or thereabouts of these lands, called Mouthoolly, belong to Mr Wellwood of Garrock, and those under 70 acres or thereabouts of the northmost part of the lands most distant from the house, have been disposed of, with the general coal-ties of Lufcar and Clune, and Wester Walbridge.

There is no value put upon a substantial and convenient mansion-house of ten rooms, besides closets, nor upon a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 250 acres of the lands. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almost beyond description, with the finest near and distant prospects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are mostly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be considered as borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for feus since the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there cannot be a doubt of its advancing considerably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new streets begun round the populous and increasing town of Dunfermline, more especially if the collieries were once set fairly to work, and there was a resident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

AS ALSO,

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent, 23 l. 14s. 9d.; feu duty to the Trinity Hospital, valued barley at 12s. 6d. per boll, 5 l. 1s. 3d.; free rent, 18 l. 13s. 8d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly,

L. 280 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of

250 0 0

2. James Allison's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new House thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 64 falls; gross rent 34 l. 10s. 2d.; Feu duty, converting the barley as above 7 l. 7s. 3d.; free rent, 27 l. 2s. 10d.—

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly,

420 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of

365 0 0

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nursery, containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 12s. 2d. free rent 20 l. 12s. 11d.—

Proven value at which it was set up formerly,

350 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of

310 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estate, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callendar depute clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifehire; and Alexander Mann gardener, on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

BY THE KING'S PATENT, Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking, For SHOES, BOOTS, &c.

THESE Cakes make, by the addition of water only, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known. It gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither soil the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

Sold wholesale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Husband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 6 d. each Cake.

††† The patentee intreats all persons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription—"By the King's Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by William Bayley."—he having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been profited; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who continue the fraud, and impose upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS and HOUSES, Lying in Perthshire, and in and about Glasgow.

TO be Sold, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Friday the fourth day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, The Lands and other Subjects, aforementioned, belonging to William Marshall merchant in Glasgow, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Upper and Nether Auchlanishkie, Corn mill, teinds, (which are valued,) and pertinents, lying in the parish of Glendovan, and shire of Perth, the free rent whereof is 87 l. 10s.; and the proven value, or upset price, at twenty-two years purchase, 1925 l. Sterling.

LOT II. These twenty acres, or thereby, of inclosed Land, part of the Lands of Peterhill, Manse-house and Office,—and that large acre of Land, or thereby, commonly called Gillicleknow, also part of said lands, lying on the south side of the road leading from Glasgow to Frankfield; the free rent of the lands is 31 l.; and the proven value at twenty-two years purchase, is 682 l. Sterling.

LOT III. These parts of the Lands of Balgray, consisting of about twenty acres, now, or lately, possessed by Thomas Lawton, junior, William Watson, and the said William Marshall, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, regality thereof, and shire of Lanark. The free rent of the lands is 11 l. 16s.; and the upset price, or proven value of the lands at twenty-two years purchase, is 259 l. 12s. Sterling.

N. B. Though the teind is deduced from the rent of these two lots, the practice has always been to give the heritor a tack of his teinds at a small yearly duty, which will probably continue; and no additional value is put upon the lands on that account.

LOT IV. These parts of the Tenements of Houses, and others, north side of the Tron-gate of Glasgow, now or lately possessed by James Downie, John Young, John Crawford, Andrew Bog, and James Morison; the free rent whereof is 19 l. 16s.; and the proven value or upset price is 168 l. 6s. Sterling.

LOT V. These other Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Norval, David Hutchison, and Alexander Stewart; the free rent whereof is 17 l. 12s. and the proven value 203 l. 17s. Sterling.

LOT VI. A Shop and Cellar, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; the free rent whereof is 7 l. 16s.; and the proven value 127 l. Sterling.

LOT VII. These Parts of said Tenements, now or lately possessed by John Nicol, William Edwards, John Nicol, Archibald Brownlee, and John Liddell; the free rent whereof is 12 l.; and the proven value 108 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. A Dwelling House, lately possessed by the said William Marshall; and these Houses now or lately possessed by Robert Farie, Elizabeth Gardner, Agnes Spiers, and James Rankine, parts of a tenement west side of the Salt Market; the free rent whereof is 32 l. 8s.; and the proven value or upset price 351 l. 18s. Sterling.

The three first lots are held feu of subject superiors; and the other five lots burgh of the town of Glasgow.

The articles of sale and progress, may be seen in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of session; and information as to any other particulars may be got by applying to James Macnair writer in Glasgow, factor on the subjects.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Cafwayend, and Corra, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Melkie and Little Glen, Glendun, and Falbae, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright; the Lands of Whiteside, Callide, and Slacks, in the parish of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Mossie, Borneis, Over and Nether Chapelton; Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbex, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingliston, and the half of the Lands of Melkie Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the parish of Borge, and stewartry forsaide.

In case no purchaser offer for the whole lands, they will be exposed in the following lots: The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, L. 250 10 0

2. The Lands of Corra, 80 0 0

3. The Five Parks of Cafwayend, 34 9 3

These three lots are all of an excellent soil, contain plenty of marle, and are within sixteen measured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlingwark and Dumfries.

4. The Four Merk Land of Melkie Glen and Glendun, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when last let, 210 0 0

N. B. There is a good house of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-house, and office-houses, upon the lands of Melkie Glen.

5. The Lands of Falbae, 24 0 0

6. The Lands of Whiteside, Callide, and Slacks, 109 0 0

7. The Lands of Mark, 20 0 0

8. The Lands of Mossie, 10 10 0

9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Borneis, 130 0 0

10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton, 110 0 0

11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig, 145 0 0

12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbex, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-shilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of lease, but paid when let, 351 0 0

13. The Half of the Lands of Ingliston, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Melkie Carleton, 140 0 0

The above estate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the stewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The estate is inclosed, the most of it subdivided, and almost the whole unimproved. The Lands in the parish of Borge stretch along the shore opposite to the Bay of Wigtown for upwards of five miles, and have inexhaustible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very small expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Macnair writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply. Mr Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.